

# Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME II...No. 279.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1866.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

#### The Writ of Habeas Corpus to be re-spectored in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—General SICKLES will be instructed by the President to obey the writ of habeas corpus, which he had refused to comply with, in the case of STOWERS and others, confined in Castle Pinckney, charged with murder.

General HAMILTON and others, of Texas, have issued an address to those styled Southern loyalists, to meet here in September. The projectors of the scheme are in the interest of the Radical Senators and Representatives, and will meet in caucus to-morrow night, to look after their party interests, as well as legislative matters.

#### LATER FROM EUROPE.

##### ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The steamship *Saxonia* arrived yesterday with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult.

Cotton market buoyant at an advance of 1/4d. to 1/2d.; but closing less firm. Flour and wheat firm. Pork advanced 2s. 6d. Corn less firm. Bacon firmer. Beef advanced 2s. 6d. to 5s. Rosin dull. Turpentine inactive. Consols 86 1/2 to 86 3/4 for money. U. S. Five-Twenties 64 to 65 1/4.

The British Ministry tendered their resignation, which the Queen accepted. It is supposed that DENBY will form the new Ministry.

The Italians under their King, were repulsed in an attack on the Austrians near Verona, June 24. The battle lasted all day. Both parties fought bravely, but it resulted in the defeat of the Italians. The Austrians took two thousand prisoners. The Italian army returned across the Mincio. It is positively asserted that the Hanoverian army is surrounded and must capitulate to the Prussians, but this needs confirmation. Nothing is known of BISMARCK'S movements.

There has been a revolt in Madrid, which was suppressed. One thousand persons were killed.

#### Later from South America.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The steamship *New York*, from Aspinwall, brings later South American intelligence. Chili, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador are said to have formed a league to wrest Cuba from Spain, and have invited Venezuela and Colombia to join the alliance. The first named (Chili) is to furnish money, and the others men. Hopes are entertained that aid will be furnished Southern emigrants to embark from the coast of Florida. Intelligence has been received from Bogota of the inauguration of MOSQUERA as President. He has vetoed the Act of Congress giving annuities to the nuns for confiscated property. The Senate insisted on the adoption of the act, when an armed mob forced them to sanction the veto of the President. It is believed that MOSQUERA will declare himself permanent Dictator.

#### From the West Indies.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—By the arrival of the steamship *Cuba* from Havana, with dates to the 4th instant, news has been received, which is important if true. It is reported through private sources that a revolt occurred near Puerto Principe. The insurgents declared for independence. Troops were sent against them; a skirmish took place, and several companies of troops went over to the insurgents, who then proceeded to the mountains. It is further rumored that four steamers, bearing the Chilean flag, landed two thousand men on the island, who formed a junction with the revolutionists. The Cuban authorities had not made such news public, and it seems to need confirmation.

#### Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Senate has passed the bill reported by WILSON. The House passed SCHRECK'S Army Bill, which will necessitate a committee of conference. The memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, protesting against the Tariff Bill, was presented to the House and referred. The Tariff Bill was again considered, and various sections adopted by the House.

One amendment was adopted which suspends the collection of so much of the tax imposed by the act of 1861 as remained uncollected on the first of January, 1866. Mr. MORRILL said he considered this one of the best measures of reconstruction. The Tariff Bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the House, with many amendments. A motion was made to refer it again to the Committee of Ways and Means. Another motion was made to postpone the consideration of the bill until the next session: pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House to-day, McCulloch, from the Committee on Elections, in the case of KORTZ, who contests the seat of CARROLL, of Pa., reported in favor of KORTZ. The report was laid over for consideration.

#### Heat in New York.

NEW YORK, July 9.—It was fearfully hot in New York yesterday. There were thirty-three cases of sunstroke and twenty-seven deaths.

#### New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Bank Statement shows an increase in loans of \$665,000; in specie of \$2,668,000; in circulation of \$589,800; in deposits of \$1,442,000; decrease in Legal Tenders of \$2,811,000.

#### Terrible Fire in the Oil Regions.

LOUISVILLE, Pa., July 9.—During a storm last night the lightning struck a gas pipe in a well which communicated with a tank which exploded. The oil ran to Bernhoff's Run, and the flames reached 18 or 20 other large wells, which were burned, the tanks in all exploding, and causing the heaviest loss ever experienced in the Oil Region. Upwards of 20,000 barrels of oil were destroyed.

#### Indisposition of the President.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President was so much indisposed to-day, as to be compelled to decline receiving visitors. The hot weather is too exhausting even for his vigorous constitution.

#### The President to Veto the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—There is scarcely a doubt that the President will veto the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

#### George Peabody in Montreal.

NEW YORK, July 9.—GEORGE PEABODY met with a warm welcome in Montreal, but declined a public reception.

#### Crops in Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Advices from Porto Rico state that the slave population is rapidly diminishing, and that the sugar and coffee crops will not be more than half the former average.

#### Guard for Portland.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A marine guard has been sent to Portland, Me., by the Secretary of the Navy, to protect the city against the thieves who have congregated there. It was sent at the request of the citizens.

#### New York Market, &c.

NEW YORK, July 9, 12 M.—Gold 52 1/2. Exchange nominal. Cotton firm at 36 3/8.

The ship *Picayune*, of New Orleans, from Genoa, in ballast, for St. Johns, N. B., was totally wrecked on Duck Island, near Mt. Desert, Me., in a fog, on the 5th inst. The crew were saved.

#### SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Gold 52 1/2. Coupons of Fifties of '62 quoted at 106; do. of '65 quoted at 105. Treasury notes, second series, 103 1/2. North Carolina Sixes 85 1/2. Cotton firm; sales, 1000 bales at 36 3/8 cents. Flour quiet; sales 7000 bbls. State \$8.50 to \$10.15; Ohio \$8.75 to \$13.75. Southern drooping; sales of 350 bbls. at \$10.20 to \$17. Wheat very dull, and declined 1 3/4 cents; sales 21,000 bushels. New choice No. 1 Milwaukee \$2.40; No. 2 \$2.15. Corn declined 1 cent; sales of 190,000 bushels at 88 to 89 cents. Pork buoyant at \$32. Lard heavy at 19 1/2 to 21 1/4 cents. Whiskey, rice, sugar, and coffee dull. Molasses firm. Naval stores quiet; turpentine 78 to 80 cents; rosin \$2.75 to \$3.

#### New Orleans Market, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Cotton unchanged. Sales 600 bales; Midling 32 to 33c. Gold 51 1/2. Sterling 64.

The Texas cotton news is unfavorable. The crop is estimated at one-fourth. The worms are threatening.

#### Mobile Market.

MOBILE, July 9.—Sales of cotton to-day 200 bales; Midling 30c. Steamer's news had no effect on the market. Weather pleasant. City very healthy.

#### OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Editors of the Charleston Daily News:

FRANKFORT, June 20, 1866.—When I left Charleston a few weeks ago, you were kind enough to ask me, in flattering terms, to send you an occasional letter. My objections, on the ground of want of experience, not being in the habit of writing for the press, etc., you combated, and, as you now see, successfully. Should my letters fail to interest your readers, you have yourself to blame and not your correspondent. I have been absent so long from my native country that everything around me bears the aspect of novelty. Though I understand the language and even the dialect that continually greets my ear, I cannot say that the sounds strike the tympanum familiarly; for long disease has weakened the ear from the mother tongue; and yet every now and then some simple word, or a particular provincial idiom, recalls days and scenes long since passed into the distant recesses of the years that are gone by.

Of course I anticipated much pleasure from a visit to the haunts and play-grounds of my childhood. I had chalked out a delightful programme for the summer months; I designed visiting friends in different parts of Germany, attend the Fairs (*Messen*) both in this city and in Leipzig, form new business connections, and distribute the remainder of my time in visiting places of note and seeing what is to be seen. In short, I was going to have a good time generally. But, as my countrymen here say: *Der Mensch denkt, Gott lenkt's*. (Man supposes, God disposes.) I had read of the political troubles in Prussia, and the diplomatic snarl between that Court and Austria, before I left Charleston. But, you know, when we read foreign news, where we are not specially interested, but little impression is made upon the mind. The said difficulty had been so long brewing, war so long threatened, and no blow struck, that I made light of the whole affair, and concluded we should have no fighting.

Certain I am, that I should have deferred my foreign tour, had I realized the existing state of affairs. I saw fighting enough during the past four years to satisfy me the remainder of my life. However, I am here, and I must make the best of it.

There is a marked difference between what I see here of this war and what I saw in Charleston at the commencement of our own. A deep, dark gloom overshadowed the entire land, i. e., among the people at large. The German naturally is one of the most peaceable members of human society. He knows much of war from the records of his country; and although reading about it does not produce the impression that actual contact gives, they nevertheless entertain an innate antipathy to it, knowing full well that their peaceful industry must be interrupted, their property destroyed, civilization and progress, science and the arts, all retarded,—to say nothing of the physical sufferings and privations it entails, and the loss of limb and life. Accordingly I find no enthusiasm anywhere, save the professional elan in the fortress and barracks.

The war is not popular on either side. The people are dragged into it; and on every side you

hear the most gloomy forebodings in regard to the future.

Of the fight at Friedberg (the first blood, I believe, shed in this war) you have doubtless already been apprised. The Prussians were moving to the vicinity of Frankfurt, with a view of intercepting a force of Confederates (*Bundesstruppen*) composed of a part of the Hanoverian and Hesse Cassel contingents. A Hesse Darmstadt regiment here encountered them, but, after a brief skirmish, retreated, leaving the road open for the Prussians. But here the latter heard of a large force of Wurtemberg and Bavarian troops occupying Frankfurt (which was not the case, however), and they fell back to Giessen. Giessen is only a day's march from Frankfurt, or a couple of hours' ride by railway.

The engagement, as I said, was very inconclusive, of no intrinsic significance whatever, save that it brought the terrible fact home to us all, that at last the die is cast. It produced a tremendous excitement here. People ran about in every direction with anxious faces. Business was at a stand-still. Stocks of every sort tumbled at a terrible rate. The "Zeile" was almost deserted,—as far as business men were concerned. The only activity I could observe was in military circles. The headquarters of the Confederate troops are here, and a number of prominent generals, the commander-in-chief of the several larger German States have their quarters here, and orderlies were flying to and fro the whole day. The solid burger of the free city of Frankfurt, with the most lugubrious countenances, crowded around these headquarters to gather the latest news. Of course we had the most exaggerated accounts of the engagement,—battles innumerable, with hundreds of thousands killed. Women were running about half frantic, crying out: "Die Preussen! Die Preussen!" "The Prussians are coming, they are going to sack the city."

The military commandant did his utmost to quiet the fears of the people, assuring them there was no danger whatever, that a strong Federal army was between the Prussians and Frankfurt. But how long will it be thus safe? This is a question of great moment to the merchants and bankers of this good old German trading town.

This is by no means the first time this city has been threatened with hostile occupation. Her experience in these vicissitudes is unfortunately not too rich. She has again and again been the subject of the excesses incident to a rapid change of masters. A very interesting narrative of the condition of Frankfurt under French martial law, about a hundred years ago, will be found in *Gaule's Autobiography* ("Wahrheit und Dichtung"), which is within the reach of many of your readers.

This city, at present, is very much in the position of Washington during the first year of our war. It is still the capital of the Diet or Confederation (of the "Bund," as the New York *World* would say); Prussia has succeeded, and is now laying siege to it. The Austrian corps d'armee is at Aschaffenburg, a small city in Bavaria, on this same Main River. Immediately around this city, Prince ALBRECHT of Hesse is in command of the 8th Federal Army Corps; Mainz and Rastadt, two Federal fortresses that were formerly garrisoned by Austrians and Prussians conjointly, now have Hessians and Bavarians; the Prussians having gone northward, and are now at Giessen, as already mentioned. Leipzig is in the hands of the Prussians, so is Gorlitz in Silesia. These are the principal points, as far as I can gather, where troops are massed at present; and, as you will perceive, this city has a fine chance of becoming the battle-field almost any fine morning you like.

Let me admonish your readers, when they see the terms Federal and Confederate in my letters, or in any other accounts of events now transpiring in Germany, they must not attach the same meaning to them that these terms bear at home with you. Federal and Confederate mean the same. Both words may be used in translation of the German word *Bund*. The Confederation, as it now stands, comprises all the German States except Prussia. The latter, in our phrase, has "succeeded," but the other States refuse to acknowledge her right to take such a step, and declare the "Bund" still fully in force. This far you will observe a very close parallel between this war and ours. But the real *casus belli* is quite different from ours. Our people threw their all into the struggle; and greater unanimity never prevailed anywhere than with us. Here, you see a war of kings for territorial aggrandizement, or personal ambition—the people the mere tools.

BISMARCK rules Germany, and represents the side of progress, enlightenment and civilization, and therefore, it is contended he should be supported by all the advocates of human progress. Very good; but how about the popular deputies, turned out of doors only the other day by this same reformer? It is quite true, BISMARCK means to be, and is, the renovator of Germany, but he must be allowed to do it after his own fashion. Always understood likewise that Germany means Prussia, and Prussia Germany. A very natural question will suggest itself to you and many of your thinking readers: "Why do not the people of that country rise, and send their kings, kaisers, electors, archdukes, dukes and princes to the old boy?" That is exactly what they ought to do, what they could do very easily, and perhaps one of these days may do.

The present race of German princes is decidedly "played out," as our boys used to say. The present Emperor of Austria is a tool of the Jesuits, the Pope's most humble and obedient servant. The King of Prussia is as obstinate as a mule; desires peace and loves his people, but hates constitutions and Austria, and is too weak to resist BISMARCK. The King of Bavaria is a boresome youth, nearly as effeminate as HELIOGABALUS, associating exclusively with fiddlers. One of RICHARD WAGNER'S compositions has more charms for him than the diplomacy of the entire Bund. It is rumored here that he is very anxious to abdicate. He loves music, but cares not for the empty bauble of a regal crown. The Elector of Hesse Cassel has worked at cross purposes with his people ever since 1848, and takes delight in vexing them in any and every way he can. The King of Hanover is blind. The Grand Duke of Baden is an imbecile. The Grand Duke of Meck-

lenburg, true to his ancestry, rules his subjects with the knout. I might go on and give you a similar history of all the little dukelings and princelings; but this will suffice.

Why can the people not pension them all off, and send them to England? If rumor does not belie the said royal majesties and ducal highnesses, they all have their nests well feathered, in the shape of deposits in the Bank of England. There would be a beautiful fitness, therefore, in letting them cross the German Ocean, and go to Cousin Vic to enjoy their rental. But the time is not yet.

I have said nothing in my letter thus far about French influence; but I hear a great deal about it here. The people all along the Rhine are very much agitated on the question of French annexation. France has again and again disavowed any such design, but is evidently not believed. About a week ago there was an immense mass-meeting held at Oberingheim (a place well known to the tourist of the Rhine, for its vines, and for the various legends and traditions that centre here). Mass-meetings are of rare occurrence in this land of slow movements and steady habits. However, here was a great gathering of the bone and sinew of the land. Five thousand souls of the yeomanry here met in the open air, and for over five hours patiently listened to numerous harangues by speakers from every class of society. The object of the meeting was to protest against being annexed. They unanimously voted the following address. How NAPOLEON, the patron saint of nationalities, will ever get over such an outgrowth of honest, national sentiment, protesting against his interference, we cannot see.

"FRANKENHIM! We, Germans, of the left bank of the Rhine, inhabitants of Rhenish Hesse, assembled in thousands at Oberingheim, near Mayence, address a fraternal greeting to the French nation. We assemble to declare freely and loudly, in the face of Europe, that we are Germans, and that we intend to remain Germans. German is the language which our mothers taught us—German is the language which our poets and philosophers spoke; German is the language which transmitted our feelings and our ideas to our sweethearts and friends, and we intend to preserve it and teach it to our children, in order that they may one day know how, by the example of their fathers, to live, do battle, and, if necessary, die for their German country. You, Frenchmen, who boast of being the most civilized, the most enlightened, and the nation most covered with glory, how can you claim that which is not yours, and which does not wish to belong to you? You, who have proclaimed the principle of nationality, why then do you wish to transform a population into French who have not a drop of French blood in their veins, and who are as much attached to their country as you are to your own. The Rhenish Provinces belong to Germany; they are united to it by a community of origin, history, language, and sympathy. Germany has possessed them for the last thousand years, while you possessed them for only twenty years. As long as you did not possess these Provinces your frontiers were respected, but the enemy invaded your territory when you had incorporated them with your empire. Far from protecting you, their possession placed you in danger, and it will not cease to do so, for Germany must be struck out of the list of nations before she will give up her Rhenish Provinces. But we trust we are mistaken when we attribute such a desire to you. We hope so, or rather we know it is so. It is only a minority among us who are endeavoring to disturb the same ideas of the mass of the people, and prevent people from acknowledging each other as brethren—from uniting their efforts and laboring in common, each with their peculiar qualities, for the great work of the progress of humanity—for the great work of the suppression of clerical absolutism. Let us unite, therefore, against the chimeras of greedy ambition and of the glory of battles. Let us unite in the reciprocal respect of nationalities, and, brothers, let us join hands."

#### MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Monroe County, West Virginia, on the 26th of June, by the Rev. Mr. McGUIRE, THOMAS A. MIDDLETON, of South Carolina, to MARY, daughter of ANDREW BEINE, Esq.

**The Relatives and Friends of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY DOCHER** are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their eldest daughter, JENNIE SOPHIA LOUISA, from No. 125 East Bay, This Morning, at Nine o'clock.

**The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Miss MARY E. MOONEY**, and of A. P. CALDWELL and BROTHERS, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral service, at the Central Presbyterian Church, This Afternoon, at half-past Five o'clock.

#### OBITUARY.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE, on Monday, the 9th inst., after a lingering illness, JAMES J., eldest and beloved son of the late JAMES O'BULLIVAN.

**The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances**, and those of his Mother, Mrs. GRACE O'BULLIVAN, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services at the residence, No. 164 Queen-street, This Afternoon, at Five o'clock.

DIED, in this city, on the evening of the 7th July, of Congestive Fever, at the residence of his parents, CHARLES A. COSTE, aged 21 years and 16 days.

DIED, in Walltownville, Ga., on the 15th June, PHOEBE M. McWALL, third daughter of the late G. W. McWALL, of Grahamville.

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like hers."

**Weep Not when the Children Die.** In memory of AMANDA ELIZA, who died at Spartanburg, S. C., of Typhoid Fever, on July 10, 1866, aged four years and ten months, and of her little brother, HENRY STEVENS, children of J. HENRY and A. M. TILDA STEINMETZ.

Weep not when the children die, Let your hearts all sadness fly; Since it is the Father's choice, Rather let your hearts rejoice.

Had they lingered here below, All temptation's ways to know, It may be they had gone astray, And never found the heavenly way.

If a crown by us be won, We like children must become; Then we doubt not they are there, Guarded with a Saviour's care.

Are some happier than the rest In the mansions of the blest? Surely they in whose hearts sin Never yet had entered in.

Little innocents like these Through the Courts of Paradise, And are hapless of that band Dwelling in the Spirit-land.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10, 1866.

**THE WEEKLY RECORD CAN BE PURCHASED** at H. F. BUGG'S, Market-street, and M. M. QUINN'S, King-street, at which places newspapers can be supplied.

No paper will be sold from the Office *Bay*.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

**NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP "MONIKA"** are hereby notified that she is *This Day* discharging cargo at North Atlantic Wharf. All goods remaining on the wharf after sunset will be stored at expense and risk of owners.

A. GETTY & CO., Managing Owners and Agents. All Freight amounting to fifteen (\$15) dollars or less must be paid on the wharf before the delivery of goods. July 10

**NOTICE TO GUARDIANS AND TRUSTEES.—OFFICE OF MASTER IN EQUITY, CHARLESTON,** 2d July, 1866.—Guardians and other Trustees whose bonds are on file in this office, are hereby called upon to submit and vouch their accounts before the undersigned, on or before the 2d day of August next, or Rules will be issued against them, as required by law. JAMES TUPPER, Master in Equity. July 3

**PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE SAMUEL GOURDIN, M. D.,** will make payment, and those having claims against him, will present them, properly attested, to Messrs. RUTLEDGE & YOUNG, Attorneys at Law. H. E. YOUNG, Administrator. June 19

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** ninety days after date I shall apply to the City Council of Charleston to renew the following named Certificates of STOCK, which has been lost, viz: Certificate of City of Charleston 6 per cent. Stock of the issue of 1857, Period 34, No. 601, dated April 22, 1858, for \$14,010 to RICHARD H. LOWNDES.

CHARLESTON, May 21st, 1866. RICHARD H. LOWNDES. May 21

**RUPTURE CURED!—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS** is warranted to cure RUPTURE radically. Power is made strong or light at pleasure. No pressure on the BACK or CORD. Sold wholesale and retail. Pamphlets free. WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 609 Broadway, N. Y.

**CHEAPEST STORE IN NEW YORK TO BUY CHINA, GLASS, STONEWARE, CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATEDWARE, &c.** Always on hand, that popular, new and beautiful White Stone Parian Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, handsome as China, same color and shape, and half the price. Call and see if you don't purchase. Goods sent all over the world. HADLEY'S, COOPER INSTITUTE, stothmo Middle of the Block.

**SWEET OPOPONAX—PERFUME FROM MEXICO.**—Sweet Opononax—Try it once. Sweet Opononax—Will never use any other. Sweet Opononax—The richest and choicest perfume. Sweet Opononax—The ladies' delight. Sweet Opononax—A rare and most exquisite Perfume, far surpassing in its rich and delicious flavor any that has yet been offered to the public, either imported or otherwise. It is rendered by its splendid qualities a delightful extract for the handkerchief. It is the most delightful, lasting, and fashionable perfume ever used. Try it. E. T. SMITH & CO., July 7 stothmo Floral Perfumery, New York.

**BOINEST & BURKE RECEIVE THE** latest New York DAILIES every afternoon. Price 10 cents.

**DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER** Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all the summer. Look out for imitations. Get DUTCHER'S only. June 25

**ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES** made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUGH and P. GOUGELMANN (formerly employed by ROUSSEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York. April 14

**MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY**, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. April 17

**COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.—THIS CELEBRATED Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant and scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. February 7

**ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!** WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. June 4

**SPECIAL NOTICE.—"GREY HAIR FROM LITTLE SCORNS GROWN."** The worst diseases known to the human race spring from causes so small as to almost defy detection. The volumes of scientific facts that fill the tables and shelves of the medical fraternity only go to prove and elaborate these facts.

Then guard yourselves while you may. The smallest pimple on the skin is a tell-tale and indicator of disease; it may fade and die away from the surface of the body, but it will reach the vital, perhaps, at last, and death be the result and final close. MAGGIE'S BILIOUS DYSPEPTIC, and DIARRHEA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, MAGGIE'S Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIE, No. 43 Fulton-street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box. September 25

**HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER RENEWS THE HAIR.** HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Restores gray hair to the original color. HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the hair from falling off. HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Makes the hair soft and glossy. HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Does not stain the skin. HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has proved itself the best preparation for the hair ever presented to the public. Price \$1. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale by KING & CASSIDY.

March 13